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Authority E.O. 10501By SLM NARA Date 6/24/94 GROUP

APR 27 1968

SUBJECT: After Action Report, Civil Disorder Operation: LANTERN SPIKE,
28 March - 12 April 1968

Commanding General
U. S. Army Intelligence Command
ATTN: ICDO
Fort Holabird, Maryland 21219

The attached After Action Report covering the Civil Disorder Operation:
LANTERN SPIKE, 28 March - 12 April 1968, is forwarded per the require-
ment in USAINTC OPLAN 100-68 (U).

FOR THE COMMANDER:

F. J. RHODES
CPT, MI
Adjutant

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AFTER ACTION REPORT

Civil Disorder Operation: LANTERN SPIKE

Location of Objective Area: 111th MI Group Area - States of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

Objective Area Commanders:

Edward E. McBride, Jr., COL, MI, CO, 111th MI Group
Jimmie M. Locke, MAJ, MI, CO, Region I, (State of Tennessee)
William D. Austermann, LTC, MI, CO, Region II (State of North Carolina)
Frank C. Read, MAJ, MI, CO, Region IV (States of Alabama and Mississippi)
Donald W. Trotter, LTC, MI, CO, Region V (States of Georgia and South Carolina)
Arthur K. Nishimoto, LTC, MI, CO, Region VII (State of Florida)

Date/Time Activated:

- a. 1250 hours (EST), 28 March 1968: Pre-LANTERN SPIKE EOC's established at Memphis Field Office and Headquarters, 111th MI Group in response to civil disorders resulting from the mass march led by Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis, Tennessee.
- b. 1940 hours (EST), 4 April 1968: EOC's at Memphis Field Office and Group Headquarters then operating at reduced strength were fully reactivated on a 24-hour-a-day basis, following assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.
- c. 1940-2130 hours (EST), 4 April 1968: All 111th MI Group elements were alerted and assumed 24-hour-a-day operational status in conjunction with the establishment of EOC's at Region Headquarters.
- d. 0100 hours (EST), 5 April 1968: The 111th MI Group officially assumed a LANTERN SPIKE alert posture.

1. General.

a. Pre-LANTERN SPIKE Racial Situation in Memphis, Tennessee:

(1) Memphis, Tennessee, designated as a DA Priority II city, is the largest city in Tennessee, with an estimated population of 814,000 within its metropolitan area. Approximately 35% of the population is non-white. Memphis had been noted for its excellent record in race relations, and the metropolitan government, business leaders, and religious leaders had cooperated to maintain this reputation.

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(2) Prior to 12 February 1968, dissident elements had made little progress in their attempts to organize militant "black power" activities or to gain support for such an organization. Primarily, dissident activities consisted of peace vigils, peace rallies, and picketing of an allegedly segregated restaurant. There is a Nation of Islam (NOI) mosque in Memphis, with approximately 34 members, but this organization had not been involved with any of the attempts to organize militant activities, nor had the members of NOI been known to participate in any of the dissident activities.

(3) On 12 February 1968, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL-CIO), (AFSCME) which had been trying to organize the various employees of the Memphis Metropolitan Government, organized a strike of the Metropolitan Sanitation Workers (MSW). The MSW is composed of approximately 1300 workers, of which 98% are non-white. The issues were deadlocked as the Metropolitan Government insisted that the strike was illegal, and the demands made by the union were impractical.

(4) On 16 February 1968, the Memphis Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) announced its support of the striking workers, and indicated that a program of demonstration marches and massive tie-up of police, fire, and city government telephones would be instituted on 27 February 1968. The first march in support of the striking sanitation workers was conducted on 17 February 1968. The plan to tie-up the telephone communications of the police and fire departments and the city government was abrogated when city officials pointed out that these were emergency services, and could result in extensive damage to property and possible loss of lives.

(5) On 19 February 1968, the Memphis Ministerial Alliance (MMA) who are also known as Community on the Move for Equality (COME), The Young Democrats of Shelby County (YD), and personnel active in dissident activity from Memphis State University (MSU) announced their support of the strikers. These organizations, in conjunction with the NAACP, began to take control of the daily demonstration marches, and to assume leadership of strike activity. Reverend James M. Lawson, Jr., and Reverend Ezekial Bell emerged as the primary leaders and advocates of militant action. The scope of activity began to increase in number, magnitude, and militancy and included inflammatory speeches by Bell, Lawson and others at near nightly meetings.

(6) On 23 February 1968, negotiations between the AFSCME and the Metropolitan Government were still deadlocked. Leaders of the NAACP and MMA made statements that "It was now a racial issue," "You only get what you take," etc.

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(7) On 27 February 1968, Black Organizing Power (BOP), a new militant organization affiliated with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) appeared. This was actually a new name for the organization that had been unsuccessfully trying to organize a SNCC Chapter in Memphis since early 1967. BOP also assumed the name of the "Invaders", and several other names. BOP/Invaders had no appreciable success in assuming leadership of the striking sanitation workers or the various elements supporting the strikers. They did enjoy some success in recruiting members among the students of two predominantly Negro colleges in the area and from the predominantly Negro high schools in Memphis. BOP/Invaders continually tried to gain support from the various organizations supporting the MSW to engage in undefined militant activity. This support was not given; however, the BOP/Invaders were continually represented at the policy and direction meeting of the combined groups.

(8) Through the period 19 February 1968 through 28 March 1968, there was continual jockeying among the various groups for the position of political leadership of the Negro blue collar worker. Since all the organized groups had opposed the successful majority candidate in the past election, all groups were without any appreciable political power. This continual striving to gain the position of leadership often took the form of agitation and militant and violent acts by normally conservative Negro leaders.

(9) On 18 March 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) spoke to a mass rally in Memphis and called for the Memphis Negro community to have a massive downtown rally during which all Negro employees would stay away from work, and all school children would stay away from school. The massive march was scheduled for 22 March 1968, but was cancelled at the last minute because of a 16 inch snowfall on that day. The march was rescheduled for Thursday, 28 March 1968. From 18 March 1968 to 28 March 1968, Reverend James Bevel, aide to Martin Luther King, Jr., had been intensively working to organize the young Negroes and students to participate in the march and had made a number of inflammatory "black power oriented" speeches.

(10) On the morning of 28 March 1968, at approximately 0850 hours, two hundred to three hundred young Negroes congregated at the predominantly Negro Hamilton High School and began throwing rocks and bricks at the school and at automobiles in the vicinity. Police were called, and the students threw rocks and bricks at the police. Reports of injury to police were not confirmed, although some policemen were reported struck by the thrown missiles. First reports were that tear gas was used to disperse the students; however, later police reports indicated that this was not the case.

(11) On 28 March 1968, the massive march of five to eight thousand persons, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in support of the striking sanitation workers in Memphis, Tennessee, began at 1105 hours (CST).

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Youths in the march used sticks which had originally supported placards to break out windows and as clubs. Looting began almost immediately, and march participants began running in all directions. King and some of his associates ran ahead and entered an old model Pontiac automobile which was escorted out of the area to the Rivermont Holiday Inn. King left the march at approximately 1115 hours (CST). By 1200 hours, police had broken up the crowd using tear gas, "Mace", and clubs. A number (not further defined) of police officers were injured by thrown bricks, rocks, and glass, and by the use of the clubs in the hands of the mob. At 1228 hours (CST), Governor Ellington ordered approximately 2000 National Guard personnel into Memphis. During the afternoon and evening of 28 March 1968, sporadic looting and fires were reported in various predominantly Negro inhabited sections of the city. Principal target of the looting appeared to be liquor stores, small grocery stores, and sundry stores. A curfew was placed on the city, under a new state law (passed into law 28 March 1968), which began at 1900 hours (CST) and was to last until 0500 hours (CST) 29 March 1968. Sale of liquor, firearms and gasoline in containers was also prohibited. At 1320 hours (CST), the Memphis Transit System stopped the movement of city busses. By 2200 hours (CST), the Tennessee National Guard had approximately 2072 troops in Memphis and were combining with local law enforcement agencies to patrol the city. From approximately 0900 hours (CST) 28 March 1968 to 1200 hours (CST), 29 March 1968, approximately 150 fires were reported, of which 30 were believed to have been set by use of Molotov cocktails. There were approximately 300 arrests, with 60 persons receiving medical attention from various injuries received in connection with violent activities. Four individuals were shot while in the process of looting, and one of these (Larry Payne) died.

(12) On 28 March 1968, at the direction of the 111th MI Group Commander, the Commander of Region I was dispatched to Memphis, Tennessee. Concurrently, group augmentation personnel were alerted in Knoxville, Nashville, and Milan, Tennessee; Oxford, Mississippi; and Atlanta, Georgia. The Region I Commander arrived on the scene at 1720 hours (CST), 28 March 1968, assessed the situation and reported to the Group Commander. Further augmentation personnel were alerted from Atlanta, Georgia, and Anniston, Alabama. Three persons assigned to the Memphis Field Office were present for duty. Immediate liaison was established by placing a Liaison Agent in both the central police headquarters and in the EOC of the Tennessee National Guard. Continual liaison was conducted with the FBI. Liaison was established with other agencies to obtain required information. Procedures were established to operate the Memphis Field Office EOC, EEI and reporting methods were established, and efforts were intensified to obtain more complete information on the situation. A commercial telephone for MI use was installed in the Tennessee National Guard EOC. Personnel were deployed as they arrived on station after a rapid briefing. When the full strength of fourteen was reached on 29 March 1968, two shifts

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were established, working twelve hours each. Each shift was headed by a field grade officer, with one company grade officer, two Liaison Agents, one Liaison Agent (based in the EOC for contact with the FBI and other agencies as required), one telephone operator/report writer, and one ASR-35 operator. This posture continued until 2 April 1968, when one of the augmentation personnel was released for personal emergency reasons and returned to his home station. On 3 April, five augmentation personnel and one Special Agent from the Memphis Field Office were released from civil disorder duty. The augmentation personnel returned to their home stations and the Memphis assigned Special Agent directed his attention to completing outstanding PSI lead sheets. One complete shift was maintained, but activities were curtailed at 2345 hours (CST), 3 April 1968, to resume at 0730 hours (CST), 4 April 1968. This posture continued until approximately 1840 hours (CST), 4 April 1968, when information of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., was received.

(13) On 29 March 1968, a sympathy march for the striking sanitation workers was conducted without incident. This march consisted of mature adults, and excluded the younger Negroes. Sporadic incidents of looting, vandalism, and fire setting were reported throughout the day. Approximately 33 arrests were made during the daylight hours of 29 March. During the evening hours, police received numerous reports of looting, vandalism, and fire bombing, but the majority of these proved upon investigation to be unfounded. Curfew was imposed from 1900 to 0500 hours (CST), but was relaxed somewhat in that theaters, restaurants, and places of entertainment were allowed to operate. Sales of liquor, firearms, and gasoline in containers were still prohibited. City busses operated during the daylight hours of 29 March 1968, but ceased at approximately 1900 hours. The Tennessee National Guard, in conjunction with the Memphis Police Department, Tennessee Highway Patrol, and the Shelby County Sheriff's Deputies, continued to patrol the city and to guard the critical areas and large shopping centers. Martin Luther King, Jr., departed Memphis on the afternoon of 29 March 1968, destined for Atlanta, Georgia. On 30 March 1968, Memphis appeared to be returning to normal posture. A sympathy march in support of the striking garbage workers was conducted without incident. The modified curfew from 1900 to 0500 hours (CST) remained in effect. The greater portion of the Tennessee National Guard was released from duty and returned to their home stations. The number of arrests was considered normal or below for a Saturday night in Memphis. Tension increased as the 2 April 1968 funeral of Larry Payne, 16 year old Negro male who was shot while looting, approached. On 31 March 1968, Memphis had returned nearly to normal, although the tension connected with the Payne funeral continued to increase. The modified curfew remained in effect. Aides of Martin Luther King, Jr., arrived in Memphis and began attempting to organize the massive march promised by King. On 1 April 1968, approximately 200 supporters of the striking sanitation workers conducted a march in sympathy with the strikers' cause. No incidents were reported. SCIC personalities (aides to Martin Luther King, Jr.) announced that workshops were being set up at various locations in Memphis to train parade

marshals and to organize the march. Memphis traffic appeared to be nearly normal and shops doing a thriving business. On 2 April 1968, the funeral of Larry Payne was held without incident. A sympathy march for the striking sanitation workers was conducted by approximately 50 persons without incident. On 3 April 1968, the 5 April massive march was rescheduled for 8 April 1968. Martin Luther King, Jr. returned to Memphis at 1240 hours (CST), and a temporary restraining order was issued by United States District Judge Bailey Brown restraining King, et al, from conducting or leading a massive march or parade in the City of Memphis. King addressed a large rally during the evening hours of 3 April and indicated that the planned march would take place in spite of the restraining order. The Tennessee National Guard was completely released from duty as was the Tennessee Highway Patrol. All restrictions on the sale of liquor were lifted, but restrictions remained on firearms and gasoline in containers.

(14) In response to the disorders in Memphis, an EOC, operating on a 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week basis, was established at Group Headquarters, at 1250 hours (EST), 28 March 1968. This EOC, which utilized a total of 24 personnel working in 12-hour shifts, was still in operation on a reduced manning basis at the time of Martin Luther King's assassination at 1804 hours (CST), 4 April 1968.

b. Racial Situation in Other Areas Prior to 4 April 1968: Between January 1968 and 4 April 1968, sporadic, short-lived racial incidents occurred in a number of cities throughout the 111th MI Group area; however, with the exception of the February 1968 racial disorders in Orangeburg, South Carolina, in which three Negroes were killed, none approached the magnitude of the Memphis disturbances, or required the deployment of National Guard forces. Nevertheless, it appears likely that the resentment generated by these apparently isolated incidents, coupled with the increasing militancy of the Negro civil rights movement, contributed to to an atmosphere of latent hostility, which favored the wide-spread Negro violence that followed the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

2. Sequence of Events and Operations, 4 - 12 April 1968.

a. Sequence of Events:

- (1) Memphis, Tennessee: See Annex A.
- (2) Other Areas of Region I: See Annex B.
- (3) Region II: See Annex C.
- (4) Region IV: See Annex D.
- (5) Region V: See Annex E.

(6) Region VII: See Annex F.

b. Operations:

(1) In response to anticipated violence following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., the Memphis Field Office EOC, Federal Office Building, Main Street and Poplar Avenue, Memphis, was fully reactivated at approximately 1840 hours (CST), 4 April 1968, and augmentation personnel who had been dispatched to Memphis to cover the 28 March 1968 disorders were alerted to return. On 5 April 1968, the Memphis Field Office reached a total strength of 14 personnel, who were divided into two 12-hour shifts. A commercial telephone was installed in the Memphis Field Office and in the Memphis Police Department. This posture continued until 8 April 1968, when all fourteen persons were used in coverage of the memorial march for King. At 1800 hours (CST), 8 April 1968, shifts reverted to the normal mode of 12 hours each. On 10 April 1968, eight of the augmentation personnel were released from duty and returned to their home stations. Because of the continuing quiet situation and lack of racial activity, on 11 April 1968, the remaining three augmentation personnel were released from duty, and operations were continued by the three men regularly assigned to the Memphis Field Office until termination of Lantern Spike at 1200 hours (EST), 12 April 1968.

(2) By 1940 hours (EST), 4 April 1968, the Group Headquarters EOC had resumed a full operational strength of 24 personnel, divided in two 12-hour shifts. Immediately thereafter, all Region Headquarters (Except Region I, which was already operational) were notified of the situation and placed on a 24-hour-a-day basis, with Field and Resident Offices on stand-by alert status. Upon receipt of the HQ, USAINTC message declaring a LANTERN SPIKE alert status, effective 0100 hours (EST), 5 April 1968, all Regions had intensified their liaison efforts, established EOC's on a 24-hour-a-day basis at Region Headquarters, and become fully operational. Group wide operations continued on a 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week schedule until official termination of LANTERN SPIKE at 1200 hours (EST), 12 April 1968. With a reduction in activity during latter stages of the operation, personnel not required to be present for normal duty were placed on a stand-by alert status, and the strength of EOC's was appropriately reduced. The Group Headquarters EOC remained fully operational on a reduced manning basis until 0700 hours, 15 April 1968.

(3) During the period 4 - 12 April 1968, Group elements maintained close, constant liaison with all appropriate federal, state, and local law enforcement officials. In addition to those agencies with which liaison is maintained on a continuing, regular basis, USAINTC personnel in Memphis established contact with the following in order to fulfill specific collection requirements:

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- (a) Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, US Treasury Department, Memphis
- (b) Secret Service, US Treasury Department, Memphis
- (c) Citizens' Band Radio Club of Memphis
- (d) John Gaston Hospital, Memphis
- (e) US Defense Depot, Memphis
- (f) Public Health Service, Memphis

(4) Although the majority of information reported during LANTERN SPIKE operations was derived from an intensified liaison effort, additional coverage was provided by monitoring law enforcement agency radio transmissions and direct observation by USAINTC Agent personnel. Agent observation was primarily employed during large-scale marches such as the sympathy march for King in Memphis on 8 April and the funeral ceremonies held for King in Atlanta, Georgia, on 9 April 1968.

(5) From 1250 hours (EST), 28 March 1968 to 1940 hours (EST), 4 April 1968, a total of 242 Spot Reports were submitted to ICOP-IV, HQ, USAINTC, and DCSI, HQ, Third US Army, concerning racial events in Memphis which led up to the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. From 1940 hours (EST), 4 April, to the termination of LANTERN SPIKE operations at 1200 hours (EST), 12 April 1968, 1075 hard copy Spot Reports and approximately 108 miscellaneous messages, including Intelligence Summaries, weather reports, interim reports, and statistical data were submitted to the above headquarters. Additionally, 250 telephonic Spot Reports were forwarded to DCSI, HQ, Third US Army, and 200 to HQ, USAINTC.

(6) During the course of LANTERN SPIKE operations, the Region I Commander, who commanded USAINTC operations in Memphis, provided briefings and communications support to COL James M. Lee, the Personal Liaison Officer of the Chief of Staff of the Army; (PLO/CofSA) and his staff, who were assigned to the Memphis area. The Region I Commander provided an additional intelligence briefing to Major General Reaves, CG, Sixth Infantry, Ft Campbell, Kentucky. The CG, Third US Army, Ft McPherson, Georgia, was kept continuously informed of the situation in the Third Army area by means of hard copy and telephonic Spot Reports forwarded to DCSI, HQ, Third US Army. Lateral dissemination of information to appropriate military officials at the following installations was accomplished by the 11th MI Group field elements indicated:

Ft McClellan, Alabama

HQ, Reg IV, Ft McClellan

Ft Rucker, Alabama

Ft Rucker Field Office, Reg IV

Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama Huntsville Field Office, Reg IV

Ft Benning, Georgia

Columbus, Georgia Field Office
Reg V

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Ft Gordon, Georgia

Augusta, Georgia Field Office, Reg V

Hunter Army Air Field and
Ft Stewart, Georgia

Savannah, Georgia Resident Office, Reg V

Ft Jackson, South Carolina

Columbia, South Carolina, Field Office
Reg V

3. Administration/Logistics and Communications.

a. Personnel. From 1250 hours (EST), 28 March 1968, when continuous coverage of racial disorders in Memphis, Tennessee, was initiated, to the conclusion of the LANTERN SPIKE alert phase at 1200 hours (EST), 12 April 1968, the 111th MI Group utilized 240 personnel and expended 16,900 man-hours on civil disorder operations. These operations necessitated the following augmentation/IDY transfers.

(1) One Major, the Region I Commander, from Nashville, Tennessee, to Memphis, Tennessee, 28 March to 10 April 1968.

(2) One Major, Region IV, Fort McClellan, Alabama, to Memphis, Tennessee, 29 March to 3 April and 4 April to 10 April 1968.

(3) One Major, Region I, Nashville, Tennessee, to Memphis, Tennessee, 4 April to 11 April 1968.

(4) One 1LT, Region I, Nashville, Tennessee, to Memphis, Tennessee, 29 March to 11 April 1968.

(5) One 1LT, Headquarters, 111th MI Group, Fort McPherson, Georgia, to Memphis, Tennessee, 29 March to 3 April and 5 April to 10 April 1968.

(6) One MSG, Region I, Nashville, Tennessee, to Memphis, Tennessee, 29 March to 1 April and 4 April to 11 April 1968.

(7) One SFC, E-7, Region I, Knoxville, Tennessee, to Memphis, Tennessee, 28 March to 3 April 1968.

(8) One SFC, E-7, Region I, Knoxville, Tennessee, to Memphis, Tennessee, 28 March to 11 April 1968.

(9) One SGT, E-5, Region IV, Oxford, Mississippi, to Memphis, Tennessee, 28 March to 1 April and 4 April to 10 April 1968.

(10) One SGT, E-5, Headquarters, 111th MI Group, Fort McPherson, Georgia, to Memphis, Tennessee, 29 March to 4 April and 5 April to 10 April 1968.

(11) One SGT, E-5, Headquarters, 111th MI Group, Fort McPherson, Georgia

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to Memphis, Tennessee, 29 March to 10 April 1968.

(12) One civilian investigator, GS-9, Region I, Milan, Tennessee, to Memphis, Tennessee, 28 March to 1 April and 4 April to 10 April 1968.

(13) One civilian investigator, GS-9, Region I, Fort Campbell, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee, 5 April to 10 April 1968.

(14) One SGM, E-9, Region IV, Fort McClellan, Alabama, to Atlanta Field Office, Region V, Atlanta, Georgia, 6 April to 10 April 1968.

(15) Two Captains, (non-USAINTC, Pilot/Co-Pilot), Fort McClellan, Alabama, to Memphis, Tennessee, 4 April to 5 April 1968.

(16) One SGT, E-7, Region II, Greenville, North Carolina, to New Bern, North Carolina, 5 April to 7 April 1968.

(17) Four military personnel of the 14th MI Bn, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to Raleigh, North Carolina Field Office, Region II, 5 April to 11 April 1968.

(18) One Major and two enlisted Agents from Columbus, Georgia, Field Office, Region V to Atlanta Field Office and Headquarters, Region V, Fort McPherson, Georgia, 8 April to 10 April 1968.

(19) One enlisted Agent, Waycross, Georgia, Resident Office, Region V, to Savannah, Georgia Resident Office, Region V, 5 April to 12 April 1968.

(20) The one-man Tallahassee, Florida Resident Office, Region VII was augmented for one day only by another enlisted Agent from Region VII.

b. Vehicles and Special Equipment: From 28 March to 12 April 1968, 72 vehicles of this Group were used to support civil disorder operations. Mileage resulting from these operations was approximately 16,800 miles. No special equipment was employed.

c. Communications: See Annex G (Communications Summary)

4. Problem Areas:

a. The initial stages of a civil disorder are the most demanding. This is usually the period when sufficient USAINTC personnel are not on the scene, the police and other agencies are not fully organized, and events are occurring at peak rapidity and intensity. Communications may be saturated, and authoritative liaison sources may not be available to give information.

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b. Effective liaison with National Guard Units requires a mature individual who has had experience with troops and fully understands the organization, functions and methods of tactical units. In the initial stages of a civil disorder, the lack of Agent personnel with this experience and maturity jeopardizes the collection of complete, accurate information from National Guard sources.

c. During periods of fast-breaking incidents and disturbances, personnel on the scene cannot collate and fully evaluate the information received and subsequently process and transmit this information in a timely manner.

d. During periods of peak activity, the requirement for hard copy Spot Report follow-up of telephonic reports is impractical due to the sheer volume of resultant TWX traffic. The use of a periodic summary will preclude a transmission backlog and the delay of messages.

e. The formats for the Daily Intelligence Summary and the After Action Report, as depicted in USAINTC OPLAN 100-68, do not lend themselves to a situation involving wide-spread disorders throughout an entire Group area.

f. During periods of crisis, National Guard, and Federal, state and local agencies from whom USAINTC personnel derive the bulk of their information are heavily taxed by their own operational requirements. Because of this situation, these agencies inadvertently provide incomplete and/or inaccurate information which frequently requires follow-up Spot Reports containing corrected/completed data.

g. Most law enforcement agencies do not have sufficient time or personnel to keep other agencies, including Military Intelligence, adequately informed of all incidents occurring in their area. In a fast changing crisis situation such as the one which recently ended, coverage by USAINTC personnel is, therefore, frequently on a "hit or miss" basis unless liaison personnel are physically located in the agency concerned. Current personnel strength of this Group is not sufficient to permit such wide-spread representation during LANTERN SPIKE situations involving the entire Group area.

h. In one and two man Resident Offices, sustained 24-hour-a-day operations are not feasible without augmentation.

i. With the exception of the FBI, many agencies with whom USAINTC personnel maintain liaison lack the intelligence training, collection resources and objectivity to provide accurate, detailed information on dissident organizations and personalities involved in civil disorders. These same agencies also frequently lack the ability to analyze the situation in their area and accurately forecast future developments.

j. In most instances, efforts to develop indicators of impending trouble in given areas were unsuccessful, i.e., disorders erupted spontaneously.

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in other instances, anticipated disorders did not materialize.

k. Most FBI offices conduct their operations on the basis of one incident-one report, rather than a series of short periodic reports chronologically reporting an incident as it develops. This often leads to a lapse of one or more hours after an incident occurs before the details are made available by the FBI to the responsible USAINTC liaison agent. Consequently, a priority collection requirement on a particular incident may be difficult or impossible to fulfill on a timely basis.

l. In large metropolitan police headquarters, the lack of centralized reporting channels makes it difficult, or impossible, for one, or even two, USAINTC liaison personnel to continuously cover all information received by the various separate departments during periods of civil disorder.

m. Because of personnel shortages, Group Headquarters EOC, Region Headquarters and field elements experienced difficulty in maintaining 24-hour-a-day operations for a prolonged period. In most cases it was necessary to employ personnel in two twelve-hour shifts, rather than three eight-hour shifts due to continuing heavy operational requirements and the lack of reserve personnel. In view of the existing personnel situation, the establishment of a large EOC, as depicted in the USAINTC EOC-SOP, is not feasible during periods of prolonged, Group-wide civil disorders without extensive outside augmentation.

n. During periods of peak activity, necessary follow-up information on previously reported pending incidents, demonstrations, etc., was occasionally forwarded on a delayed basis by field elements. This was largely due to the inability of law enforcement agencies to readily obtain additional information and lack of direct USAINTC presence in the area concerned.

o. The extremely heavy burden placed on this Group's ASR-35 and ASR-33 facilities resulted in equipment breakdowns and loss of timely reporting during critical periods.

5. Recommendations:

a. At least one telephone instrument in field elements located in Priority I and II cities should be equipped with a jack for attaching a telephone headset such as those available from the Bell Telephone System. These elements should also be provided with one portable tape recorder.

b. Recommend that the requirement for submitting civil disorder cost data within 24 hours after termination of the operation be changed to 72

06-29-1948 12:20PM

FROM Fensterwald & Alcorn

TO

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SUBJECT: After Action Report, Civil Disorder Operation: LANTERN SPIKE,
28 March - 12 April 1968

Commanding General
U. S. Army Intelligence Command
ATTN: ICDO
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FOR THE COMMANDER:

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F. J. Rhodes
F. J. RHODES
CPT, MI
Adjutant

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By SP1M NARA Date 6/19/94

ANNEX A - SEQUENCE OF EVENTS, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
(ALL TIMES CST)

1. 28 March 1968:

1022 Hours. Dr. Martin Luther King arrived in Memphis, Tennessee, to lead a march in downtown Memphis in support of the garbage collectors' strike.

1110 Hours. The march in support of the garbage collector's strike, and led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., began at the Clayborn Temple, Pontotoc Avenue and Hernando Street. After proceeding north on Hernando Street for approximately two blocks, the marchers turned left onto Beale Street and proceeded east toward Main. The head of the march column turned right onto Main Street and proceeded north. At this time an unknown number of Negro youths broke away from the march and began breaking out store windows along Main and Beale Streets. Police on the scene acted quickly to stop the window breaking and to force the Negro youths back into the march column. The march was halted at this point by police, and after approximately 10 minutes, moved out again.

1115 Hours. As approximately one-half of the marchers had turned onto Main Street from Beale Street, a group of Negro youths left the march and began breaking windows and looting along Beale Street. Police used tear gas and night sticks to quell the rioting and looting. During this time, the march leaders, mostly local ministers, urged the marchers to return to the Clayborn Temple, and the majority of the marchers did so. Dr. King had left the march when the rioting began and was driven away in old model Pontiac automobile. He reportedly was taken to the Holiday Inn Rivermont Motel in Memphis.

1148 Hours. Tennessee Governor Buford Ellington, at the request of Memphis city officials, alerted the Western Tennessee units of the 30th Armor Division, TNG, for possible duty in Memphis. The 3/115th Arty Bn, of Memphis, was ordered on duty for immediate deployment in the city.

1228 Hours. The following Western Tennessee units of the TNG were ordered into Memphis by Governor Ellington:

- Hq, 3d BDE, 30th Armor Div, TNG, w/Chem Det and S & T Det
- 4/117th Inf (M) Bn
- 168th MP Bn
- 230th Sig Bn
- 230th Engr Bn
- 4/109th Arm Bn

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1320 Hours. All bus service suspended in Memphis.

1400 Hours. Larry Payne, a 16 year old Negro high school student, was shot and killed by a Memphis policeman, while he (Payne) was attempting to loot a service station on South 3d Street. Memphis Police reported that Payne attacked the policeman with a butcher knife. The incident is under investigation at present, and further details have not been released.

1430 Hours. Disorders, to include looting and scattered fires, had spread to other parts of the city. Police had arrested 28 persons as a result of the rioting and looting during the morning march. Most downtown streets had been closed off by police. Police used tear gas to disperse a crowd of Negro students at Booker T. Washington High School, 750 South Lauderdale Street, Memphis. Most of the marchers were still in the area of the Clayborn Temple, Pontotoc Avenue and Hernando Streets, Memphis, and leaders of the march were requesting that the people go to their homes. The Arkansas State Police Department had placed 25 squad cars on duty on the west end of the Memphis-Arkansas Bridge to quell any civil disorder which might overflow into Arkansas. All meetings concerning striking garbage collectors were cancelled. Mayor Loeb placed a curfew on Memphis from 1900 hours (CST), 28 March 1968 to 0500 hours (CST), 29 March 1968.

Unknown Hours. Rev. Martin L. King, Rev. Ralph L. Abernathy and Rev. James M. Lawson taped a program that was viewed on local TV. Rev. King took this opportunity to deny knowledge of militant elements, and announced that he (King) had not yet finished what he came here to do.

1900 Hours. BG Mott, Tenn NG, arrived in Memphis and assumed command of the National Guard Task Force. The Task Force command post and EOC were located in the Administration Building, Tennessee NG Armory, 2525 Central Avenue, Memphis.

1920 Hours. BG Aiken, Tennessee State AG arrived in Memphis.

2200 Hours. The following personnel and equipment of the Tennessee NG had reported for duty in Memphis, Tennessee:

4/117 MECH INF	645	8 APC'S from Milan, Tennessee
230 Engr Bn	500	
3d BDE H/HHC	60	
3/115 Arty	292 men	
4/109 Armd	200 men	
168 MP Bn	180 men	
230 Sig Bn	225 men	

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2330 Hours. Memphis Police Department, Sheriff's Office, Shelby County, Tennessee Highway Patrol and Tennessee NG have formed 42 Tactical Units with personnel from each element in each tactical unit. Size of each unit varies with the smallest unit having ten men. Approximately 1,500 of the 2,072 NG personnel on duty are reported to be on patrol duty in Memphis. All NG elements on patrol had been issued 16 rounds of ball ammunition to be kept on their belt. Use of this ammunition is at the discretion of the officer on the scene. One NG officer is with each patrol group.

2400 Hours. Looting of stores, particularly liquor stores, by small roving bands of Negroes continued throughout the night. Incidents (looting, gun fire, fires, window breaking etc) were being reported at the rate of two per minute. A special NG Chemical Team, equipped with riot control and dispersal equipment, arrived at the NG Armory, Memphis from Nashville.

2. 29 March 1968:

0130 Hours. Memphis Fire Department reported that from 2100 hours (CST), 28 March 1968 to 0130 hours (CST), 29 March 1968, five major fires had been reportedly caused by fire bombing.

0235 Hours. Law enforcement agencies in the Memphis area had the following force on duty:

Tennessee State Highway Patrol - 100 men patrolling the City of Memphis

Sheriff's Office, Shelby County, Tennessee - 200 deputies on duty with 100 in reserve.

Memphis Police Department - 450 men on duty.

0600 Hours. Preparations were started to deploy approximately 100 men (NG and Police) as patrols on Beale Street from Main to 4th Street. The measure is a "show of force" action and was not directed against any specific incident.

0620 Hours. Fifteen Negro soldiers are members of Task Force Alpha. Attitude of these soldiers has been one of embarrassment and against the disorder which has occurred in Memphis.

0630 Hours. Alternate NG command posts were being established for each sector of the city. Commercial telephone had become the primary means of communication between NG units and the EOC. Primary means was formerly radio.

0745 Hours. City schools, which were closed early on 28 March 1968, were re-opened as scheduled. Bus service which was suspended at 1320 hours (CST), 28 March 1968 resumed as scheduled.

0815 Hours. Tennessee NG units strength and disposition was as follows:

Task Force & BDE HQ	Total Strength	92 men (0-36 WO-2 EM-54)
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Consisted Command and Staff for Task Force, Chemical Detachment, and Supply and Transportation Detachment, located at NG Armory, 2525 Central Avenue.

3/115 ARTY Total Strength 360 men (O-24 WO-3 EM-333)

Unit deployed three moving patrols consisting of 4 officers and 41 EM on each patrol. Remainder of unit held in reserve at NG Armory, 2525 Central Avenue, Memphis.

230th Engr Bn Total Strength 539 men (O-30 WO-2 EM-507)

Unit deployed one moving motor patrol of 1 officer and 20 EM. One stationary guard post of 1 officer and 10 EM to guard a local fire station. Remainder was held in reserve at Tennessee Air NG facility, Memphis Airport.

230th Signal Bn Total Strength 334 men (O-21 WO-6 EM-317)

Four posts were established at each of four major shopping centers in Memphis. Each unit consisted of one officer and 22 EM. Remainder of unit was held in reserve at Memphis Memorial Stadium.

4/117th Mech Inf Total Strength 742 men (O-33 WO-2 EM-707)

Eight moving motor patrols were deployed consisting of 1 officer and 20 EM each. Four officers and 99 EM were used to guard local fire stations. Remainder of unit was held in reserve at Tennessee NG facility, Memphis Airport.

168th MP Bn Total Strength 303 men (O-16 WO-3 EM-280)

Unit deployed four moving motor patrols of 1 officer and 23 EM each. Fifteen men were used to guard the BDE HQ area. The remainder was held in reserve at Claude A. Armour Fire and Police Center, 79 S Flicker, Memphis.

4/109th Armor Total Strength 485 men (O-30 WO-2 EM 454)

Unit deployed four moving motor patrols of 1 officer and 22 EM in each unit. Two guards were placed at the city parking lot. Three guards at John Gaston Hospital. Two guards at corner of Danny Thomas Avenue and Adams Street. The remainder was held in reserve at Mid-South Fairgrounds, Memphis.

0930 Hours. Attendance at predominately Negro schools was far below average, while other schools were normal. A total of 57,000 absences were reported for 29 March 1968.

1245 Hours. MG Wells, CO 30th Armd Division, Tennessee NG, arrived at the National Guard Armory, 2525 Central Avenue, Memphis. His visit was of an observation nature. Memphis Police Department reported at 1250 hours that a city and county curfew from the hours of 1900 to 0500 would remain in

from points within the city.

4. 31 March 1968:

With a light rain falling in Memphis and no incidents connected to civil disturbance reported since 2300 hours, 30 March 1968, BG Mott, NG TF Commander, contacted Governor Ellington at 1000 hours and discussed recommendations as to future deployment of TF. The recommendation was based on evaluation of situation and events occurring 30 and 31 March 1968. Governor Ellington approved BG Mott's recommendation to phase-out TNG units from duty status as follows: 230 Sig Bn, 168 MP Bn, 4/109 Armor Bn and elements of TF HQ were to be released on 31 March 1968, the 4/117 Inf (M) Bn on 1 April 1968 and remaining elements on 2 April 1968. At 1030 hours the Memphis Police Department reported its available strength as 850 men, augmented by 240 Tennessee Highway Patrolmen and 60 men from the Shelby County Sheriff's Office. Tennessee Highway Patrol would remain on duty in Memphis until the NG units completely phased out. Tennessee National Guard units scheduled to depart Memphis returned to home stations by 1830 hours. Tennessee National Guard strength in Memphis at 1830 hours was 1216 men. For the evening of 31 March 1968 there were only 7 NG roving motor patrols consisting of one officer and 10 EM each.

A protest strategy meeting was conducted during the evening of 31 March 1968, in the Department of Minimum Salary Building which is adjacent to the Clayborn Temple. Present were Reverend Jackson, Reverend Orange, Reverend Bevel, Mr. Hosea Williams and representatives of the "Invaders", a Memphis black power group. The meeting ended with the following resolutions: The economic boycott in Memphis should be stronger; a branch of SCLC should be established; daily marches should resume; and that all marches should be non-violent.

Incidents connected to civil disorder were reported as being negative.

5. 1 April 1968:

Schools opened 1 April 1968 on schedule with only minor and normal complaints received from predominately Negro schools. Attendance was considered normal for a Monday morning. As of 0800 hours the 1/117th Inf Bn (M) and the 2/117 Inf Bn (M), Tennessee National Guard were placed on a Phase I alert, in the event additional troops would be required in Memphis. Tennessee Air National Guard aircraft were alerted for possible movement of the 1/117 and 2/117 from eastern Tennessee. The curfew that had been in effect in Memphis since 28 March was lifted by Mayor Loeb at 1135 hours. Travel and liquor restrictions were also lifted. A telephone bomb threat was received at American Airlines Reservation Office in Memphis at 1255 hours. The threat by an unknown male indicated the plane Dr. King would arrive on in Memphis would explode prior to arrival. Approximately 200 marchers departed Clayborn Temple in sympathy for Larry Payne, the 16 year old Negro who was shot and killed on 28 March 1968. The marchers returned from city hall in an orderly manner and without any reported incidents. The wake

lasted until 2130 hours and also ended without incident. An estimated 300 persons attended. At 1645 hours Tennessee NG TF commander decided not to release assigned TNG units from the Memphis area on 1 April as previously scheduled. Eighty NG vehicles from Nashville arrived at Memphis, Tennessee Air Guard facility at 2245 hours. The vehicles are to be used to transport personnel of the 1/117 and 2/117 Inf Bn in the event they are airlifted to Memphis. TNG strength in Memphis was reported as 1187 men. For the evening of 1 April 1968 there were 7 roving motor patrols operating within Memphis, each patrol consisting of 1 officer and 10 EM.

6. 2 April 1968:

School attendance for 2 April was considered normal. FBI sources in Memphis reported at 1010 hours that Reverends Bevel, Jackson, Orange, and Williams have been holding daily workshops at the Lorraine Motel, 460 Mulberry Street with COME representatives and Negro business leaders. The 4/117 Inf Bn (M) began departing Memphis for home stations as of 1045 hours. A small group of persons arrived at the Clayborn Temple at 1055 hours for the funeral of Larry Payne. The funeral services ended at 1200 hours and a motorcade of 150 cars departed for the cemetery. At 1306 hours burial services for Larry Payne at the New Park Cemetery were completed and people began departing the cemetery without incident. Approximately 50 marchers departed the Clayborn Temple at 1500 hours enroute to City Hall. The marchers proceeded to City Hall and returned without incident to Clayborn Temple at 1700 hours. As of 1530 hours the strength of the 3/115 Arty Bn, the only remaining NG unit in Memphis was 384 men. During the evening of 2 April the TNG had 5 roving motor patrols operating in Memphis. Each patrol consisted of one officer and 15 enlisted men. NG support of police patrols was withdrawn. A 100 man reaction force was organized and held in reserve at the NG Armory, 2525 Central Avenue, Memphis.

7. 3 April 1968:

With Memphis almost returned to normal Dr. King, Dorothy Cotten, Bernard Lee and Ralph Abernathy arrived in Memphis at 1021 hours. At a brief airport news conference King changed the march date from 5 April to 8 April. All NG patrols were returned to the NG Armory, 2525 Central Avenue at 1245 hours. At the request of Mayor Loeb and other Memphis city officials a restraining order was issued by Judge Bailey Brown, US Federal Court in Memphis, prohibiting a mass march in Memphis. At 1530 hours the 3/115 Arty Bn was released from duty and personnel were returning to their homes. Staff personnel of the 1/117 Inf Bn (M) and the 2/117 Inf Bn (M) arrived in Memphis at 1700 hours to receive familiarization briefings. Memphis radio stations and newspapers headlined the restraining order and statements of Dr. King stating that it would be ignored. At the same time King predicted the march to begin as scheduled with the help of possibly 6,000 outsiders. Incidents connected to civil disorder were negative. Reverend James Bevel, militant aide to King, departed Memphis, at an unknown time for Chicago.

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8. 4 April 1968:

Attorneys representing Dr. King appeared before US District Court Judge Bailey Brown to challenge the temporary restraining order at 0930 hours. King in an address to approximately 2,000 persons at Mason Temple asked for unity among the various Negro elements. He again called for economic boycotts against leading Memphis businesses and urged persons to leave work and schools to join the march scheduled for 8 April 1968. At 1100 hours Claude A. Armour, Special Assistant to Government for Law and Order, stated during a briefing held for the staff members of the 1/117 and 2/117 Inf Bn (M) that he (Armour) believed that King would violate the restraining order. Armour intends to recommend to the governor that NG troops be brought into Memphis on Sunday, 7 April 1968 and that these troops be federalized if necessary. The hearing on the temporary restraining order ended at 1535 hours with no decision by Judge Brown. A written decision will be rendered at 0930 hours 5 April 1968. Two bills passed by the Tennessee Legislature on 3 April 1968 and prepared for signature by Governor Ellington were signed into law. The bills make the possession or use of Molotov cocktails a felony in Tennessee. The second bill makes it unlawful to urge school children to leave classes to take part in public demonstrations. Memphis FBI sources disclosed at 1530 hours that BOP is in the midst of a power struggle with the SCLC. For this reason, BOP will not guarantee that its members and sympathizers will remain non-violent during the march planned for 8 April. Approximately 100 sanitation workers departed Clayborn Temple at 1525 hours and marched to City Hall and returned without incident, at 1655 hours. Dorothy Cotten, SCLC staff member, departed Memphis sometime prior to 1700 hours for Atlanta, Georgia. At 1750 hours Memphis FBI sources disclosed that Dr. King, Abernathy and Andrew Young had made reservations on Eastern Airlines to depart for Atlanta at 0900 hours, 5 April 1968.

1803 Hours: Dr. King was fatally wounded by shots fired from a highpowered rifle with telescopic sights, while he (King) was on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel. The assailant, a white male, sped on foot to an automobile, eluded police crusiers and escaped without leaving any apparent clues to his identity. 1830 hours to 1845 hours all Tennessee NG units were placed on a phase I alert.

1850 Hours. 3/115 Arty Bn was placed on a Phase II alert and ordered to report for duty at NG Armory, 2525 Central Avenue, Memphis.

1905 Hours. Dr. King was pronounced dead at St. Joseph Hospital by Mr. Warnock, Assistant Hospital Administrator.

1910 Hours. LTC Williams, CO, TF Alpha, Tennessee NG, received a call from BG Aiken, Tennessee State AG, ordering that TF Alpha be placed on a standby alert.

1915 Hours. The following NG units have been alerted and are on their

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way to Memphis, Tennessee ASAP. 168 MP Bn, 4/109 Armor Bn, 230 Engr Bn, 230 Sig Bn, 4/117 Inf Bn (M), 3/115 Arty Bn, and HHC 3rd BDE.

1930 Hours. Deterioration of an already explosive situation prompted BG Aiken, Tennessee State AG, to mobilize Tennessee National Guard units.

1957 Hours. Sporadic fires, shootings, and window breakings were reported by Memphis Police and Fire officials.

2015 Hours. Incidents of looting and window breaking increased to a point where officials termed the incidents as widespread. The Southwest area of Memphis was considered a "Hot Spot".

2100 Hours. Memphis Police cruisers are fired upon. Two policemen are reported to have been injured.

2110 Hours. First Tennessee National Guard troops were committed to patrol duty. NG sent to aid police officers pinned down by snipers. 32 persons arrested.

2120 Hours. Five patrol units of the 3/115th Arty, Tennessee NG, consisting of 1 officer, 15 EM, and one police officer each, were deployed into Memphis.

2155 Hours. Tennessee NG had nine roving motor patrols in Memphis. An 80 man reserve force is being held at the NG Armory, 2525 Central Avenue.

2200 Hours. A Negro male, in an automobile with a citizens-band radio was reported to have been transmitting information concerning NG troop movements out of the Armory.

2205 Hours. Mayor Loeb announced that 5, 6, and 8 April will be observed as days of mourning over the death of Dr. King.

2207 Hours. Task Force Alpha Command Group, consisting of HHC 3rd BDE, including BG Mott arrived at the Memphis National Guard Armory.

2280 Hours. Arkansas Highway Patrol began searching all vehicles moving into Memphis, Tennessee from West Memphis Arkansas at the request of Memphis Police Department. Memphis Police Department reported receiving 180 to 200 calls reporting fires since 1800 hours. Tennessee NG strength reached a total of 380 men.

2300 Hours. Ellis Tate, age 30, was observed behind a liquor store with a rifle in his hands. Police ordered him to drop the weapon. He fired at Patrolman E. T. Tredway and Police officers returned fire, wounding Tate several times.

2400 Hours. Memphis Police Department reported a total of 91 arrests

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since 1800 hours in connection with the civil disorder.

0030 Hours. Shooting and looting incidents have reached their peak and began a gentle downward trend.

0035 Hours. Personnel of the 168th MP Bn, Tennessee NG began arriving in Memphis at the NG Armory.

0145 Hours. The total civilian law enforcement force in Memphis was 550 men. 60 Memphis city police officers are carrying out normal activity. The remaining 500 are a combination of men from the Memphis Police Department, Shelby County Sheriff's Office, Tennessee Highway Patrol, and Arkansas High Patrolmen who have been deputized for Tennessee duty.

0150 Hours. The Tennessee NG had deployed 10 roving motor patrols consisting of one military officer, 15 enlisted men and one Memphis police officer.

0230 Hours. The Tennessee NG strength in Memphis reached 2,249 men.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY: As of 0830 hours (CST), Tennessee NG Task Force Alpha reached a strength of 3,131 men. Fourteen motorized roving patrols are operating within the Memphis area, and are credited with being a decisive factor in maintaining a "near Normal" situation. Following a night of relative calm, complaint calls increased slightly. Police authorities stated that this is normal because damages that occurred the previous night are not reported until the following morning. Articles appearing in the morning edition of The Commercial Appeal depicted the greatness of Dr. King, the abrupt and ruthless killing of the national civil rights leader followed by a \$25,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the assailant. Dr. King's body was flown to Atlanta, Georgia by a chartered, non-stop, American Airline plane which departed Memphis at 1110 hours.

1115 Hours. United States District Judge Bailey Brown modified the restraining order issued on 4 April 1968 to allow a march, within specified guidelines, to be held in Memphis on 8 April 1968. Concurrently 100 to 150 white and Negro ministers staged a peaceful march to the Mayor's Office that ended at 1215 hours without incident.

1400 Hours. Ellis Tate, 50 year old Negro, wounded by policemen while looting a store on 4 April 1968, was listed as being in critical condition. Curfew was placed on Memphis effective 1900 hours, 5 April 1968 to 0500 hours 6 April 1968. The Memphis Press-Scimitar, in the evening edition, raised the reward for King's assailant to \$50,000.

1600 Hours. AREO, Inc., of Memphis reported chartering aircraft for persons in New York City who plan to attend the 8 April march.

1635 Hours. Russ Hellen's Radio Shop, 1027 East Brooks Road, Memphis reported selling 75 police monitors on 5 April 1968. They were predominately sold to various companies in Memphis that utilize motor vehicles as a part of their service.

2130 Hours. Memphis Police Department arrest log indicated that 169 arrests were made from 1800 hours, 4 April to 2130 hours, 5 April.

2400 Hours. Inspector Evans, Memphis Police Department, stated that during the night there had been a drastic reduction in incidents as compared to the previous evening, 4 April.

10. 6 April 1968.

Mr. Ellis Tate, shot by Memphis Policemen on 4 April 1968 died at John Gaston Hospital, Memphis at 0645 hours. As of 0900 hours Tennessee NG strength in Memphis increased to 3353 men. The Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. James Reynolds, had a meeting with Mayor Loeb. Time and details of the meeting unknown. At 1500 hours Reynolds and five of Memphis' city officials began a meeting concerning the sanitation workers strike in Memphis. The meeting broke up at 0500 hours 7 April without opening any new avenues to settle the strike. Effective 1900 hours, Tennessee NG has a total of 16 patrols consisting of one officer and 15 EM. Acting Public Information Officer for Memphis Police Department distributed at 1030 hours march guidelines agreed upon by march leaders and city officials. The Reverend James Lawson, Pastor of Centenary Methodist Church and head of the Memphis Ministerial Alliance made a special appeal on Memphis radio station WMPS urging the people of Memphis to refrain from acts of violence and follow the peaceful teachings of Dr. Martin L. King. At 2330 hours Memphis radio station WMPS carried a spot announcement offering chartered bus service from Memphis to Atlanta and return for those who desire to attend the funeral services for Dr. King.

11. 7 April 1968:

Mass media guidelines for the 8 April march were distributed by Frank A. Holloman, Director of Memphis Fire and Police Department at 1145 hours.

At 1300 hours the first elements of the 1/117 and 2/117 Mech Inf Bn began arriving in Memphis via Tennessee Air National Guard C-124 aircraft. Striking sanitation workers, representatives and city officials resumed strike talks with Mr. James Reynolds acting as mediator. A Memorial Service in memory of Dr. King titled "Memphis Cares" was held in Crump Memorial Stadium, 1301 Linden Avenue. This service was attended by approximately 7500 persons, which included leading Memphis and Shelby County ministers, businessmen, community leaders and numerous others. The service began at 1330 hours and ended at 1530 hours without incident. With the arrival of the 1/117 and 2/117 Tennessee NG strength in Memphis increased to 5057 men by 1800 hours. A canvass of commercial airlines serving Memphis revealed that an estimated 1,100 persons will arrive in

Memphis via commercial Air NLT 1130 hours, 8 April 1968. 300 persons from Detroit, Michigan are expected to be among those arriving. MG Kelsey L. Reaves, CG, Fort Campbell, Kentucky arrived at the Federal Building, Memphis at 2220 hours with his staff consisting of approximately eight persons. Incidents from 1200 hours to 2400 hours were considered normal for a city the size of Memphis.

12. 8 April 1968:

During the period 0100 to 0600 hours, 8 April 1968, Memphis remained relatively quiet with minor incidents. Mediation talks in the Memphis sanitation strike which began at 1000 hours 7 April 1968 concluded at 0600 hours, 8 April 1968 with no settlement in sight. At 0940 hours Major General Wells (CO, 30th Armd Div, Tennessee NG) arrived from Chattanooga, Tennessee to command the NG Task Force in Memphis. TNG troops (1/117 Inf (M) and 2/117 Inf (M) responsible for covering the scheduled march were in position by 1000 hours. At 1010 hours an estimated 6,000 persons assembled at Clayborn Temple. Delayed in Atlanta by bad weather, the march led by Baynard Rustin, began at 1105 hours from Clayborn Temple without Mrs. King or Reverend Abernathy. The march was temporarily halted at Main Street and Beale Street to allow Mrs. King and Reverend Abernathy to take their place at the head of the march. As the march moved toward the Memphis City Hall the estimated participants swelled to 10,000 persons. By 1236 hours the head of the march reached the Memphis City Hall plaza. Mrs. King and other speakers ascended the speaker platform while the marchers filled the plaza. Speeches from Mrs. King, Mr. Ruskin, Reverend Jackson, Lawson, Abernathy and dozens of others concluded at 1505 hours. At the conclusion of speeches Mrs. King departed for the airport for her return flight to Atlanta, Georgia at 1540 hours. The march resumed and reached Clayborn Temple at 1600 hours and dispersed without incident. Dr. Abernathy boarded a Northwestern Airlines flight and departed Memphis for Atlanta at 1710 hours. The 2/117 Inf (M) departed Memphis via Tennessee Air National Guard aircraft enroute to home stations by 1939 hours. Throughout the evening 14 motor patrols operated within Memphis. With the curfew imposed, incidents were considered below normal.

13. 9 April 1968:

Incidents from 0001 to 0730 hours were below normal. The 1/117 Inf Bn (M) began departing Memphis via Tennessee Air National Guard aircraft at 0730 hours. Last elements of the 1/117 and 2/117 departed Memphis at 0847 hours reducing the National Guard strength in Memphis to 3,399 men. MG Reaves and his staff of eight departed Memphis for Fort Campbell at 1000 hours. At 1200 hours a meeting of City officials ended resulting in curfew changes for the night. Restrictions on movement were relaxed to allow traffic to and from restaurants and places of entertainment. However, the sale of beer, liquor and firearms remains prohibited. National Guard strength in Memphis was reduced to 1,546 men when the 230th Signal Bn, 4/109 Armor Bn and 4/117 Inf Bn departed at 1630 hours. As of 1900 hours there were five active roving motor patrols and four patrols held in reserve at various

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armories.

14. 10 April 1968:

All curfew restrictions for Memphis were lifted at 0955 hours. Tennessee National Guard strength decreased to 1,476 as HQ, 30th Div and support personnel departed Memphis at 1115 hours. With the departure of HHC, 3 BDE, 230th Engr Bn and 168th MP Bn the NG strength decreased to 376 men by 1215 hours. Approximately 400 sanitation workers began marching from Clayborn Temple enroute to City Hall at 1330 hours. The march reached City Hall, returned without incident, and ended at 1530 hours. At 2200 hours members of the 3/115 Arty Bn, the only NG unit on duty in Memphis, were released from duty.

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ANNEX B, SEQUENCE OF EVENTS, OTHER AREAS, REGION I (STATE OF TENNESSEE)

1. Nashville, Tennessee:

a. On 4 April 1968, tension started mounting in Nashville subsequent to the shooting which resulted in the death of Dr. Martin L. King. At 2015 hours CST police began receiving calls indicating that disturbances were occurring in the North Nashville area. Beverly Briley, Mayor of Nashville, requested that Governor Ellington provide NG troops to maintain order. Governor Ellington ordered approximately 3,000 men of middle Tennessee NG units to report to their armories. Advance NG elements began arriving in Nashville at 2230 hours CST.

b. On 5 April 1968, incidents tapered off with the coming of daylight. Only six arrests were made on 4 April in connection with the civil disorder. TNG and Police department remained in a state of readiness in anticipation of renewed disturbances expected to occur, as memorial services for Dr. King were being held throughout Nashville. Mayor Briley imposed a curfew that would be in effect 2200 hours CST 5 April 1968 to 0500 hours CST 6 April 1968, including restriction of sale of alcoholic beverages, gasoline in any container other than gasoline tanks, and sale of ammunition and firearms. The darkness of evening brought increased incidents of fire bombing and sniping, particularly in the vicinity of the Tennessee A&I University. Approximately 1,000 National Guardsmen assisted police in searching University dormitories for weapons used in sniping incidents around the University.

c. On 6 April 1968, Police and NG withdrew from the Tennessee A&I campus at 0450 hours CST without incident. Approximately 1,000 students of Tennessee A&I began gathering on the campus at 0830 hours CST, for reasons unknown. Precautions were taken by police and NG to prevent the crowd from leaving the campus. Student and faculty members met with representatives of the state and local government and by agreement among all parties, NG units would be withdrawn from Tennessee A&I campus and student order would be maintained by University authorities. The NG withdrew from the immediate campus area and the situation became more relaxed. The curfew of 5 April was again imposed and was ordered to remain in effect until further notice.

d. On 7 April 1968, incidents were reported as being very light, with little or no significance to civil disorder, with the exception of the fire which destroyed the Tennessee A&I University ROTC building.

e. On 8 April 1968, incidents connected with civil disorder were considered far below that of previous days. At 1700 hours CST a meeting of SSOC members began at the First Unitarian Church, Nashville, with approximately 100 persons attending. The meeting ended approximately two hours later with general agreement among those present that curfew laws should be challenged.

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f. On 9 April 1968, a second meeting of SSOC members and followers at the First Unitarian Church began at 1700 hours CST, and ended in disagreement shortly thereafter over what course of action should be taken to test the curfew laws.

g. On 10 April 1968, only minor incidents were reported and the situation was considered by city officials to be in hand. Mayor Briley set back the curfew restrictions to begin at 2400 hours CST and last until 0500 hours CST, with restriction on sale of alcohol, gasoline in other than automobile tanks, ammunition and firearms to remain in effect. The number of Tennessee NG troops on duty in Nashville was reduced to approximately 300 men.

h. On 11 and 12 April 1968, the situation in Nashville remained calm.

i. On 13 April 1968, all remaining Tennessee NG troops were released as all curfew restrictions were lifted and Nashville returned to normal.

2. In addition to Memphis and Nashville, dusk to dawn curfews were enforced in Chattanooga and Gallatin, Tennessee during the period 10-12 April because of minor incidents in those cities.

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Authority E.O. 10501By SPM NARA Date 6/24/94ANNEX E. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS, REGION V (STATES OF GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA)
(ALL TIMES EST)

1. Atlanta, Georgia:

a. During the period 2200 hours, 4 April 1968, to 0200 hours, 5 April 1968, the following events occurred: A student demonstration march on Fair Street, Atlanta, near Spelman and Clark colleges, consisting of approximately 600 Negro students, ended without incident after approximately one hour. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) held a meeting at Archer Hall, Clark College, allegedly for the purpose of stepping up a timetable for civil disorders, to coincide with the period of King's funeral. Some acts of vandalism were reported in the Negro sections of Atlanta but were definitely connected with racial tensions as a result of King's assassination.

b. 1400 - 1500 hours, 5 April 1968, Martin Luther King's body arrived at the Atlanta Airport from Memphis, Tennessee, and was transferred to a local funeral home without incident.

c. During the period 2100 hours, 5 April 1968 to 0200 hours, 6 April 1968, Atlanta Police broke up several small crowds in the Negro sections to prevent possible organized mob violence; some police cars reported being hit by thrown objects; approximately 500 members of the Georgia Negro Teachers Educational Association held a demonstration at the State Capitol; a liquor store was broken into and damaged by fire; three Negroes were arrested and charged with burglary of the damaged liquor store; the Community Recreation Center, 143 Chestnut Street, was broken into and evidence existed that molotov cocktails had been made there; funeral arrangements for King were completed; four or five cars containing Negroes were reported driving around Northwest Atlanta breaking auto and store windows, and allegedly set a fire on Chestnut Street; nine fires were extinguished in mostly small white-owned stores in Negro sections; and there were three false alarms.

d. During the period 1630 to 1730 hours, 6 April 1968, King's body was moved from the funeral home to the chapel at Spelman College, where lines of people, including Negroes and Caucasians, began to file by. There were no disturbances during the movement of the body. During the same period, reports were received concerning militant and known subversives, all Negroes, who were planning to come from Northern cities to attend King's funeral.

e. During the period 2130 hours 6 April 1968 to 0700 hours 7 April 1968, several acts of vandalism consisting of breaking auto and store windows, and false fire alarms, were reported. A fire that was believed to have been started by a molotov cocktail damaged three buildings on Gordon Street. During the same period, the Ku Klux Klan headquarters on Stewart Avenue was set on fire by a molotov cocktail, and sustained considerable damage before the fire was extinguished by the Atlanta Fire Department.

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f. Throughout the day of 8 April 1968, large numbers of mourners filed past King's bier in the chapel of Spelman College, Atlanta; no incidents occurred.

g. During the period 1800 hours 8 April 1968, to 0230 hours 9 April 1968, the following events occurred: King's body was moved without incident from Spelman College to the Ebenezer Baptist Church and opened to public viewing; Atlanta Police broke up gathering Negro crowds on Georgia Avenue and in the vicinity of Morehouse College; a laundromat was fire bombed, but not seriously damaged; minor acts of vandalism consisting of throwing rocks at autos and store windows, and some minor fires occurred throughout the city.

h. 0830 - 1730 hours 9 April 1968: The arrival and departure of Vice President Hubert Humphrey; the funeral ceremonies for King at the Ebenezer Baptist Church; the funeral procession from the church to the Morehouse College campus; and the funeral procession from the campus to the South View Cemetery proceeded without major incident. Crowds estimated at over 100,000 including militant Negro leaders from other areas, participated in the ceremonies.

i. 2000 hours 9 April 1968 to 0300 hours 10 April 1968: James Forman, a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), attempted to incite a crowd to violence during a speech in front of the Paschal Motor Lodge in the Negro district, but the crowd failed to respond. Atlanta Police moved in and prevented additional people from approaching the Lodge and the crowd soon dispersed. Later in the evening, twenty broken store windows were discovered and there were indications that varying amounts of goods had been stolen from the stores. Although eight fires were reported, evidence of arson was not apparent.

j. During the period 1800 hours 10 April 1968 to 0600 hours 11 April 1968, the majority of the known Black Nationalists, including Stokely Carmichael, departed Atlanta. There were no racial incidents reported. The Atlanta Police Department reverted to normal duty hours.

k. During the morning of 11 April 1968, Georgia National Guard (GNG) units in the Atlanta area, which had been placed on standby alert as a precautionary measure during King's funeral proceedings, resumed normal posture.

2. Savannah, Georgia:

a. During the period 2230 hours 4 April 1968 to 0200 hours 5 April 1968, two laundry shops, one bar, one grocery store, one drygoods store and one auto, all located in the Negro section of Savannah, were damaged by fire. Arson was suspected but not proven. One unidentified Caucasian was dragged from his auto and beaten, but not seriously injured, when he attempted to drive through the Negro district. Scattered incidents of rock throwing were also reported during the same period, but no serious damage resulted.

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b. During the period 2200 hours 5 April 1968 to 0230 hours 6 April 1968, there were reports of scattered vandalism in the Negro sections. A can and bottle of gasoline, which failed to ignite, were thrown into a restaurant.

c. During the period 2200 hours 6 April 1968 to 0300 hours 7 April 1968, numerous acts of vandalism occurred in the Negro sections. A voluntary curfew (2030 - 0530 hours) was in effect from 6 thru 10 April 1968.

d. During the period 1800 - 2330 hours 8 April 1968, a group of Negro juveniles broke windows at a junior high school before being dispersed by police; fourteen incidents of rocks and bricks being thrown at autos and store windows were reported. There were no injuries or arrests.

e. From 1800 hours 9 April 1968 to 0900 hours 11 April 1968, Georgia National Guard units in the Savannah area were placed on a special 24-hour-a-day drill status (standby), but were not committed.

f. During the period 2000 - 2400 hours 9 April 1968, molotov cocktails, most of which failed to ignite, were thrown at a drug store, grocery store, printing shop, light fixture company, and four other buildings, not further identified. None of the buildings was seriously damaged, and no injuries occurred. Scattered rock and bottle throwing was also reported from the Negro sections. No arrests were made.

3. Macon, Georgia:

a. During the period 2000 to 2400 hours 4 April 1968, scattered incidents of rocks being thrown at passing motorists were reported in the Negro section of Macon. There were no reported injuries or arrests.

b. During the period 2330 hours 6 April 1968 to 0030 hours 7 April 1968, scattered acts of vandalism occurred. These consisted primarily of breaking windows; one act of damaging the interior of a city bus by 15 Negroes; and throwing molotov cocktails at buildings, most of which failed to ignite. Three Negroes were arrested in a vehicle with molotov cocktails in their possession. Additional arrests included the 15 Negroes connected with the bus incident, and two other Negroes for minor vandalism. A curfew was established from 0030 to 0530 hours 7 April 1968.

c. From 0001 to 0530 hours 8 April 1968, a curfew was in effect. During the period 2200 hours 8 April 1968 to 0015 hours 9 April 1968, 31 Negroes were arrested; 25 for curfew violation; one for disorderly conduct and possession of a weapon; and five for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. During the same period, several instances of window breaking were reported. A curfew was imposed from 2000 to 0530 hours 8 to 10 April 1968.

d. During the period 2100 to 2230 hours 9 April 1968, 10 persons were arrested for curfew violation. No further significant incidents were reported.

4. Albany, Georgia:

a. During the period from approximately 2230 hours until 2400 hours (EST), 4 April 1968, approximately 500 Negro students from Albany State College, Albany, attempted to hold a sympathy march from the college to the downtown section but were turned back by police because they had no parade permit. A glass store front was broken when the crowd turned back, but was determined to have been an accident. No injuries and no arrests were reported.

b. During the period 2200 hours 5 April 1968 to 0200 hours 6 April 1968, scattered vandalism consisting of rock throwing and window breaking was reported in the Negro sections. There was also one reported instance of gunfire, which was not confirmed by police.

5. Augusta, Georgia:

a. During the period 2230 hours to 2330 hours 4 April 1968, approximately 100 Negro youths concentrated in a one block area and threw rocks and bottles at passing motorists and pedestrians. Local police cordoned off the street and rerouted traffic until the youths dispersed. One Caucasian motorist was grazed by an undetermined object, which caused him to lose control of his auto and wreck it severely. He was not seriously injured. No arrests were made.

b. During the period 2300 hours 8 April 1968 to 0030 hours 9 April 1968, a Negro policeman was struck by a rock while riding his motorcycle through the Negro district, and was hospitalized. One stabbing and one shooting also occurred during the same period but was not attributed to racial violence.

6. Statesboro, Georgia: During the period 0030 to 0600 hours 6 April 1968, a barbecue stand was destroyed by arson, an attempted arson occurred at a grocery store, and several instances of vandalism occurred.

7. Columbia, South Carolina:

a. During the period 2200 to 2400 hours 4 April 1968, scattered incidents of vandalism, including rock and bottle throwing at passing motorists and breaking of some store windows, were reported in the Negro section of Columbia. There were no reported arrests or injuries.

b. During the period 2200 hours 6 April 1968, to 0100 hours 7 April 1968, minor vandalism occurred near the Negro colleges in Columbia.

c. During the period 1300 hours 7 April 1968, to 0130 hours 8 April 1968, scattered acts of vandalism, consisting of rock and bottle throwing, occurred in the vicinity of the Negro colleges in Columbia. During the same period, there were 17 fires, including one grass fire, one woods fire, with the remainder being in private dwellings. None of these fires could be definitely proven to have been caused by arson.

d. Beginning at 1600 hours 7 April 1968, National Guard units were used each night from early evening hours to early morning hours to guard strategic city buildings and locations in Columbia. On 13 April 1968, all but a composite platoon of 22 men were deactivated. The composite platoon was deactivated on 17 April 1968.

e. During the period 1800 hours 8 April 1968 to 0015 hours 9 April 1968, several rocks and bottles were thrown at autos in the Negro districts; a Caucasian student at the University of South Carolina was shot in the leg and slightly wounded during a fight with three young Negroes, who were not apprehended; 19 fires, including three home fires in Caucasian districts, and 16 fires in Negro-owned grocery stores, occurred. The majority of the fires were believed to have been set by fire-bombs. No arrests were made and no other injuries were reported. A curfew (1900 - 0530 hours) was imposed from 9 to 11 April 1968.

f. During the period 1800 hours 10 April 1968 to 0300 hours 11 April 1968, a quick-lunch establishment was damaged by a fire-bomb; a stack of tires was set on fire with gasoline; a small grocery store was damaged by fire, which was started by arson; Caucasian youths threw a brick at an ambulance from a speeding car and injured a patient in the ambulance; 28 arrests were made, including 24 for curfew violations and four for carrying concealed weapons.

g. During the period 1600 - 2230 hours (EST) 11 April 1968, an open market was damaged by a fire-bomb; some state-owned road equipment was damaged by fire outside the city limits; a light fixture company was damaged by fire, believed to be arson; Negro youths threw molotov cocktails in the street in the Negro district; and rocks were thrown at one location in the Negro district. A modified curfew (2130 - 0530 hours) was maintained during the night of 11 - 12 April 1968.

8. Charleston, South Carolina:

a. During the period 2000 to 2400 hours, 4 April 1968, one fire-bomb thrown into a grocery store did minor damage, approximately 10 false fire alarms were answered, and several instances of rocks being thrown at passing cars were reported. The incidents were confined to the Negro section of Charleston, and no injuries or arrests were reported.

b. At 2030 hours, 9 April 1968, one fire-bomb was thrown through the window of a grocery store. No other significant incidents were reported.

9. Hampton, South Carolina: During the period 1700 hours 7 April 1968, four empty dwellings were destroyed by fire in which arson was suspected. National Guard personnel remained overnight in the Hampton Armory but were not committed.

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10. Bishopville, South Caroli: ~~1700 hours 9 April 1968 to 0030 hours 10 April 1968~~, scattered incidents of attempted arson, and rock throwing occurred. There were no arrests or injuries. National Guard personnel remained overnight at the local armory, but were not committed.

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ANNEX G (COMMUNICATIONS SUMMARY)

REGION I:

a. Memphis, Tennessee: At the outbreak of civil disorders resulting from the mass march which Martin Luther King attempted to conduct in Memphis on 28 March 1968, continuous, direct AUTOVON communications were utilized between the Memphis Field Office and the Group Headquarters EOC. These communications were continued throughout the 4-12 April LANTERN SPIKE operations. The following types of facilities were available for communications between USAINTC operational personnel and the Memphis Field Office EOC, and between the latter and Group Headquarters EOC, Fort McPherson, Georgia:

Equipment installed in the Memphis Field Office prior to 28 March:

- (1) One AUTOVON circuit with voice and data facility (ASR-35); with the exception of one hour when it was inoperative, this equipment was used constantly for transmitting Spot Reports to Group Headquarters EOC.
- (2) Two Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) lines with three standard telephones; used constantly during periods of heavy activity.
- (3) Two mobile radio sets (Motorola Model 1910 B); tested but not used operationally.

Equipment installed after the outbreak of civil disorders:

- (1) One tape cutter (Model 35) from Headquarters, 11th MI Group, installed at 2033 hours (CST) 28 March 1968; used constantly during periods of heavy activity; otherwise, use was occasional.
- (2) One commercial telephone installed at 0030 hours (CST), 5 April 1968; used constantly.
- (3) One commercial telephone installed at the Tennessee National Guard EOC, Memphis, at 0410 hours (CST) 29 March 1968; used constantly by agent personnel for reporting to Memphis Field Office EOC.
- (4) One commercial telephone installed at Memphis Police Department at 0100 hours (CST), 6 April 1968; used constantly by agent personnel for reporting to Memphis Field Office EOC.
- (5) One vehicle-mounted telephone and one mobile radio set (Motorola Model 1910 B) from Headquarters, Region I, Nashville arrived at Memphis Field Office at 0930 hours, 29 March; vehicle mounted telephone was used on the average of 3-4 times daily; the mobile radio set was not used.

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(6) One commercial telephone with head set and direct line to Group Headquarters EOC was installed at approximately 1030 hours (CST) 8 April; this was used for direct voice communications between the Memphis Field Office and Group Headquarters EOC in conjunction with coverage of the sympathy march for King, 1030 hours to 1715 hours (CST), 8 April 1968.

(7) Broadcast band commercial radio and television set were used to monitor local news media.

(8) One Uher portable tape recorder was used to record debriefings of liaison agents and to preserve data for subsequent reports.

b. Nashville, Tennessee: The following communications facilities, located at Headquarters, Region I and the Nashville Field Office, Suite 621, 1717 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, were available during the 4-12 April 1968 civil disturbance operations:

(1) One AUTOVON circuit with voice and data facility (ASR 35). With the exception of one 8-hour period when it was inoperative, this equipment was used constantly as the primary means of transmitting information (hard copy TWX Spot Reports) to the Group Headquarters EOC.

(2) Two Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) lines and one commercial telephone line were utilized through six standard telephone instruments. This equipment was used constantly to receive reports from field elements throughout the Region area (except Memphis). No major problems were encountered.

(3) One mobile radio set, vehicular mounted (Motorola Model 1910B). This equipment was not used.

c. Other elements, Region I: With the exception of the Memphis Field Office, all other elements of Region I reported information to Group Headquarters EOC through existing Headquarters, Region I facilities referred to above. WATS, FTS, AUTOVON and commercial telephone circuits were used for communications between field elements and Headquarters, Region I.

REGION II: Reporting from all Region II elements was channeled through Headquarters, Region II facilities, Room 202, Federal Building, Green Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina. These reports were transmitted to Group Headquarters EOC on the one USAINTC AUTOVON (ASR 35) circuit installed at the Region II Headquarters. Commercial telephone, WATS and AUTOVON were used for communications between the field and Region Headquarters. Communications with the Greenville, North Carolina Resident Office were difficult on existing commercial lines. The Greenville area is such that a large portion of the liaison points of contact must be made telephonically in order to have adequate coverage with the number of available agents.

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Because of this situation, the one commercial line at the Greenville Resident Office was busy approximately 75 percent of the time. The Agent assigned to the Wilmington, N. C. Resident Office established himself in the Wilmington Police Department, which utilizes a switchboard for communications to all telephones within the station. Consequently, communications with the Wilmington Resident Agent were delayed by the necessity of routing them through the police switchboard. Due to the lack of sufficient telephones in the Raleigh, N. C. Police Department, it was necessary to have a dial telephone installed for use by USAINTC personnel assigned there during LANTERN SPIKE operations. The ASR-35 teletype at Region II Headquarters was found to be inadequate for the heavy traffic which occurred during periods of increased activity. To alleviate this situation, during the night of 5 April 1968, an off-line ASR-33 teletype was installed by a local firm, to be used in cutting message tapes.

REGION IV: In addition to WATS and commercial telephone circuits, initially Region IV had a total of five AUTOVON ASR-35 teletypewriters available; these were installed at each of the following locations:

Hq, Region IV, Ft McClellan, Alabama

Huntsville, Alabama Field Office, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama

Fort Rucker, Alabama Field Office

Mobile, Alabama Field Office

Jackson, Mississippi Resident Office

Because of the increased traffic, an ASR-33 teletypewriter with tape cutting capability only was installed at Region IV headquarters at 2145 hours (CST), 5 April 1968. At 1800 hours (CST), 12 April 1968, this equipment was connected to a commercial line for transmission/receiving capability. Reports from field elements were transmitted to Group Headquarters EOC through the Region IV Headquarters AUTOVON/ASR 35 facilities. The ASR 35 and ASR 33 teletypewriters at Region IV Headquarters were inoperative due to mechanical breakdown during the following periods:

6 April 1968, 1100 thru 1430 hours (CST) : ASR 33

7 April 1968, 0945 thru 1430 hours (CST) : ASR 33

8 April 1968, 1030 thru 1330 hours (CST) : ASR 35

1430 thru 1600 hours (CST) : ASR 33

1530 thru 2200 hours (CST) : ASR 35

While the ASR 35 was inoperative, information was forwarded telephonically to Group Headquarters EOC using AUTOVON, WATS and commercial lines. Region IV lacked teletype communications capabilities in two key areas: Birmingham, Alabama and Montgomery, Alabama. Montgomery, State Capitol of Alabama, is vitally important as a primary liaison point, since the Montgomery Field Office maintains liaison with the Adjutant General, Alabama National Guard; the Identification and Investigation Division, Alabama State Department of Public Safety; and the Alabama Highway Patrol. For DA civil disturbance planning purposes, Birmingham and Montgomery are designated Priority III and IV cities, respectively.

REGION V: Six vehicles with radios used in conjunction with a motorola base station in the Region V Headquarters, were utilized by the Atlanta Field Office, Fort McPherson, Georgia. One of these was sent from Region IV, Fort McClellan, Alabama, and two from the Columbus Field Office, Region V, Fort Benning, Georgia. The only teletype equipment available in Region V was one ASR 35 teletypewriter at the Columbia, South Carolina Field Office, which was not used. Reports from field elements were forwarded telephonically to Region V Headquarters, where written Spot Reports were prepared and hand-carried to the Group Headquarters EOC located in the same building. During the 9 April funeral ceremonies for Martin Luther King, Jr., direct, open-line telephone communications were established between the Atlanta Field Office, Region V and the Atlanta, Georgia Police Headquarters.

REGION VII: Field elements, utilizing existing AUTOVON, WATS and commercial circuits, reported information telephonically to Headquarters, Region VII, Rooms 4-6, Federal Building, 56 E. Pine Street, Orlando, Florida, where TWX Spot Reports were prepared for transmission to Group Headquarters EOC on one ASR-35 teletypewriter. Although communications facilities were generally adequate, an "off-line" tape cutter would have eliminated transmission bottlenecks that occasionally resulted when the existing ASR 35 was used for cutting tapes.

GROUP HEADQUARTERS EOC: During LANTERN SPIKE operations, the Group Headquarters EOC received TWX Spot Reports and other information from the Memphis Field Office and all Regions (except Region V) on two ASR 35 teletypewriters employing separate AUTOVON circuits. To meet the drastic increase in TWX traffic resulting from Group-wide disorders, on 5 April 1968, one ASR 33 teletypewriter with separate AUTOVON circuit was installed between the Group Headquarters EOC and Hq, USAINTC. Two tape cutters were utilized with the above equipment. Additional communications utilized included two dedicated AUTOVON voice lines (those jointly used with the ASR-35's) and six commercial telephone lines with WATS capabilities. To avoid tying up AUTOVON circuits during periods of heavy TWX traffic, telephonic communications between the EOC, field elements and Hq, USAINTC were maintained through WATS channels. During the 8 April mass sympathy march for Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis, direct, open-line telephone communications were maintained between the Group Headquarters EOC and the

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Memphis Field Office. On 9 April, direct, open-line telephone communications were established with DCSI, Hq, Third US Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia, in order to provide continuous coverage of the King funeral ceremonies.

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